

LOCAL NEWS.

CITY COUNCILS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A communication from the Mayor was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication from the Asylum; referred to the same committee.

A petition from Joseph Reynolds, in relation to a fire plug, was referred to the Committee on Police.

A petition from Mr. McNaughton, asking a release from a claim for license, was, by request, taken from the Committee on Finance, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Committee on Finance reported a bill for the settlement of the claims of W. D. Wallach and R. A. Waters, for printing; which was passed.

The same committee also reported a bill for paying certain bonds on the Alexandria and Washington railroad; which was passed.

The claim of Moses Minster was referred to the Committee on Claims.

A side-walk fire plug was ordered to be erected on the corner of square No. 374.

An act for the relief of William McBeth was referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill authorizing an appropriation for certain repairs on Centre Market was passed.

Mr. Brown introduced a resolution inquiring into the necessity of more efficiency in the fire department. Many had complained that there were not sufficient hoses. The firemen were efficient men, but are not provided with all the necessary appliances.

Messrs. Magruder, Brown, Price, and others, discussed the question.

It appears that the fire department is independent of the Corporation, the companies having been chartered by Congress.

Alderman Magruder, who was one of the firemen of this city for about twenty-five years, gave a full history of the fire department.

The resolution of Mr. Brown passed.

After which, the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board met at the usual hour, and was called to order by the President. All the members present, except Messrs. Wilson and Mulloy.

A communication was received from the Mayor, enclosing a report from the Inspector of Fire Apparatus; which was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

Also, one in answer to the resolution of inquiry, offered on Monday last by Mr. Mulloy. He states that the cost of the stand of colors presented to the Seventh Regiment was \$720, and the cost of engraving cards for presentation to various military companies was \$35.

Messrs. Mead, Thomas, Lammond, Jones, Bryan, Chapin, and Russell, were appointed a committee, in accordance with the resolution adopted on Monday last, to inquire into the expediency of reducing the expenses of the Corporation.

Mr. Morgan offered a joint resolution in relation to postponing the tax sales. Referred to the Committee on Police.

Also, a bill authorizing the issuing of due bills to the amount of \$100,000. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Also, a resolution requesting the Mayor to inform the Board the cause of the non-execution of the act relating to the purchase of hose.

Also, a resolution appropriating \$1,000 for the benefit of the various military companies; which, after some discussion, was referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Jones reported a bill relative to lighting the city; which was amended, and passed.

Mr. Esby presented a resolution instructing the Committee on the Fire Department to report a bill providing a Steam Fire Department.

Mr. Van Rievel reported a bill for grading Tenth street west; which was amended, and passed.

Also, a bill for grading First street east, between M and N streets south; which was passed.

Also, a bill authorizing James Rhodes to erect a frame building next to a brick one; which was passed.

Mr. Mead, from the Committee on Police, reported a resolution appropriating \$66.58, to pay a balance due on repairs to the Northern Market; which was passed.

He also, from the same committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of William King, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims.

Several bills from the other Board were received and referred.

The Board then adjourned.

THE FOURTH WARD MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of the fourth ward favorable to the organization of a military company for the protection of this city, was held in the Hall of the Metropolitan Hotel and Lumber Company last night, and was largely attended.

Dr. J. S. Smith was appointed Chairman, and Mr. E. C. Eckloff Secretary. About eighty names were enrolled.

A committee of five was then appointed to draw up a Constitution, and also to adopt a uniform. The uniform proposed by the committee consists of a glazed cap, gray jacket, and black pants.

The company adopted the name of the Metropolitan Rifles; and Tuesdays and Fridays were appointed as the regular meeting nights.

They then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

First Lieutenant, W. A. Gray.

Second Lieutenant, John C. Chaucery.

Third Lieutenant, David Lewis.

The further election of officers was postponed until to-night.

On motion of Mr. Henry Lyle, the Hardee drill was adopted.

A committee of three was then appointed, to solicit subscriptions to buy uniforms for those unable to furnish themselves. The meeting then adjourned, with three hearty cheers for the Union.

ANOTHER HOTEL SWINDLE.—On Saturday morning, two young men arrived about the same time at Brown's Hotel, and took rooms there. One of them, whose name is Wooten, directed his baggage to be taken to his room, and deposited with the clerk a package containing \$140 in money. The other, whose name was given as David N. White, directed his baggage to be sent to the same room. In the evening, White went to the clerk and asked for the package, which the clerk gave him, thinking he was a travelling companion of Wooten. White has since been heard from.

PERSONAL.—Thurlock Wood, of New York, Hon. M. McKinty, of Pennsylvania, and Capt. S. K. Dawson, U. S. A., are at Willards.

Capt. J. Lyle Clark, Adj. S. C. Stone, Lieut. F. W. Kerchner, all of the Independent Grays, Baltimore, Capt. E. Whitney, of the ship J. Peabody, are at the National.

Col. W. F. Wilson, U. S. Indian Agent, Dakota, is at Clay's Hotel.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—This 8th day of January is the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. We understand that the citizens of Washington intend firing one hundred guns to day, in honor of the event.

MEETING IN THE THIRD WARD LAST NIGHT.—A Military Company Organized—The Metropolitan Rifles—General Carrington Elected Captain—Speeches, Resolutions, &c.

Temperance Hall was packed at an early hour last night, the object of the meeting being to organize a military company of the citizens of the Third Ward, to protect the city in case of invasion, and to peacefully secure the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, as President of the United States.

The meeting was called to order.

Gen. Edward C. Carrington was elected as the presiding officer.

In taking the chair, Gen. Carrington remarked that he would have preferred not to have been elected to preside over the meeting. He would, however, only occupy the chair for a few moments. He held in his hand a series of resolutions which he proposed to submit to the meeting.

At his request, Mr. George Cochran was called to preside.

In taking the chair, Mr. Cochran stated that he came here to night merely to act as it became the duty of a private citizen to act. It was an occasion in which they were all interested. He did not come to make them a speech; he had come to act.

He presumed all present understood the object of the meeting. They had come here to act, and not to speak. He had fought the battles of his country since 1813. He was strongly attached to those stars and stripes. He never wanted to see them fall. [Applause.] When he died, he wanted to die under their folds. [Renewed applause.]

They had come here to-night for the purpose of taking measures to protect the city. It was the duty of every man to put his shoulder to the wheel. He had not come to make a speech, but would leave that to those who were more competent than himself.

Mr. W. Williams was then, on motion, elected Secretary.

Mr. Henry B. Curtis was nominated for Vice President.

Mr. Curtis begged leave to decline. He had come here merely to take part.

The Chair. That's just what I came here for. Mr. Curtis was declared unanimously elected.

Loud cheers were made for General Carrington. Upon that gentleman making his appearance, he was greeted with tumultuous and long-continued applause.

He spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am just from a sick room, where I have been confined for more than a week, and am in no condition to speak in a manner creditable to myself or agreeable to my audience. But I hold in my hand a series of resolutions, in regard to which I desire to offer a few observations to my fellow countrymen here assembled.

A crisis is upon us, and every brave and good man should be prepared to meet it with firmness and heroism. Threats have been made that our beloved and beautiful city is to be invaded by revolutionary mobs, who defy the laws of our country and the authority of the Federal Government. If such an attempt is made, I, for one, am ready to resist it to the last drop of my blood.

In saying this, I am sure I express a sentiment which will find a prompt and cordial response in the heart of every true Washingtonian.

[A voice. "That it does."] Again: Threats have been made, that the President elect shall not be inaugurated in the city of Washington; and it is reported that the venerable Judge Taney, in a spirit of exalted patriotism worthy of our highest admiration, has been heard to say that he intends to administer the oath of office to the President elect, if he had to go to Springfield, the residence of Mr. Lincoln. Let us imitate his noble and patriotic example, and determine to do our duty, regardless of consequences. It is due to the honor of the nation and our city, that the President elect should be inaugurated in the National Metropolis. Let us say boldly to the President of the United States, the country, and the world, that the constitutionally elected Chief Magistrate of the Republic should be inaugurated, as his predecessors were, upon the east portico of the Capitol; and that if any effort is made to interfere with the Chief Justice in the discharge of his high and solemn duty, five thousand young Washingtonians are ready to die in his defence. Shall it be said that the people of the United States were afraid to inaugurate the President of the Republic in the Capitol of the nation? If so, let it never be said that the people who inhabit the beautiful city which bears the honored name of the patriot hero who achieved our national independence, shared any part of the eternal and damning disgrace.

[A voice. "No, never!"] and applause.] Again, my friends and fellow citizens, I shall be pardoned for saying that, in my humble judgment, the period has arrived in the history of our country when every brave and good man should appear in his true colors. I have no concerns. I intend to wear my heart upon my sleeve. I am now, as I have always been, in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and the faithful execution of the laws. False constructions may have been given to the Constitution, and States may have passed unconstitutional laws; to all this I object. So far as these things may be concerned, I desire to see a change inaugurated, but I desire to preserve the Federal Government and the Constitution as they are. O! my heart is ready to burst with patriotic indignation, when I hear it said that the American nation is at an end, and that citizens are absolved from their allegiance to the Federal Government. States may secede, revolutions may follow, bringing in their train untold horrors, civil war, violence, and blood; but the Federal Government will survive them all, and continue to stretch its long and strong arms over land and sea, exciting the affection of every American patriot, and the admiration of the whole civilized world, until the "last syllable of recorded time." For one, I am not ashamed nor afraid to hold boldly to that noble and patriotic sentiment, once so dear to the heart of every American freeman, "I know no North, no South, no East, no West, but the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country." I recognize no distinction between the people of the North and South. They are the same people, and, as a body, equally brave, generous, and patriotic. They are one in interest and in fame, and should be one in sentiment, in feeling, and affection. [Loud cheering.]

The American patriots of Massachusetts and of Florida are alike my friends, my countrymen, and my brethren; the men of Massachusetts and of Florida, who would defy the authority of the Constitution and the Federal Government, are like my enemies and the enemies of my country. I am an American sovereign still. I desire no higher and nobler title; for that proud and peerless title has never been the patriot's arm, and made tyrants tremble upon their thrones in every nation upon the habitable globe. The man who wears it may, even now, stand before kings, and defy the armies of the world. [Vociferous applause.]

It is known to those whom I now have the honor to address, that I was born upon the soil of the Old Dominion, and I love her as the son loves the mother who bore him. Therefore, I visited different points in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and urged the people, by every consideration of patriotic interest and public duty, to remain true to the Union and the country;

and my heart's desire and prayer to Almighty God is, that she may remain true and loyal to the Federal Government. But whatever others may do, I know my own course: my first and highest duty is to my God, my country, and my home. I am a citizen of the United States of America. I can recognize no authority paramount to the Federal Government. I can fight under no flag but the star-spangled banner; and I can adopt no other war-cry but "the Union, the Constitution, and the laws." [Tremendous cheering.]

It is not my purpose to interfere with any arrangements which may have been made by the officers of the militia. I propose to raise a company in each ward of our city, of the young men who are not already connected with some volunteer military association, seven in all, and that they unite and form a regiment, which shall be put under military training immediately, and which shall constitute a part and portion of our military force in the District of Columbia, just as the other volunteer military companies of our city do. The advantage of the plan I suggest is, that we will then have a trained and reliable band of five thousand men, more efficient than three times the number of raw militia. I therefore offer the following preamble and resolutions, which embody my views upon the subject, and I earnestly invite the sincere and cordial co-operation of any man who is prepared to defend his family and his home, his country and his honor. [Applause.]

It is truly said, "madness rules the hour;" men have been heard to curse the Union; men have been seen to tear down the star-spangled banner, and trample it in the dust; men have been heard to defy the authority of the Federal Government, and to threaten with invasion the city which was founded by the Father of his Country. Their sins cry aloud to the God of Heaven, and human gore must be shed to appease his holy wrath—"grim-visaged war begins to show his wrinkled front," and I feel my Anglo-Saxon blood boil in my veins. I am eager for the fray. Who would see a one-horse flag substituted for the star-spangled banner, under which our fathers fought, bled, and died? Men of Washington, to arms! to arms! Your country and your honor demand your services. Where is the man who will not rally to the call?

"Who would be a traitor knave,
Who would fill a coward's grave,
Who so base as be a slave—
Traitor, coward, turn and flee."

He then invited their attention to the following preamble and resolutions; previous to which, however, he desired to offer a few words of explanation. He did not desire to interfere with any laws of the Government. He wished rather to act as an aid to the Government. He wanted to organize one company in each ward, making seven in all, which should be known as the Union Regiment of the District of Columbia. We would then have a trained band of 5,000 men in the District of Columbia, which would be of more service, in such a cause, than twice that number of raw militia. Give him 3,000 young Washingtonians, allow him to drill them for a month, let them become accustomed to his voice, and he to them, and he would pledge himself to whip 15,000 raw militia. This movement must not be regarded as a political one, but rather, as was the case with their worthy President, as a meeting of those who had kept back from the world of politics, to protect their firesides and their homes.

He then proceeded to read the following resolutions, which were received with every demonstration of approval:

"Whereas threats have been made that the President elect shall not be inaugurated in Washington city, and we have reason, therefore, to apprehend that, on the 4th of March next, our beloved home may be made the scene of riot, violence, and blood; and whereas we, the young men of the third ward of Washington, believe that the honor of the nation and our city demand that the President elect should be inaugurated in the National Metropolis, and are determined not to desert the post of danger and duty, but to maintain our ground and defend our homes, our country, our rights, and our honor, at the peril of our lives: Therefore,

"1. Resolved, That we, whose names are hereto subscribed, do constitute a volunteer military company, for the purpose of preserving law and order in our midst, and protecting our families and our friends against injury and insult by revolutionary and lawless mobs, and that we unite with similar companies that may be organized in the other wards of our city, the whole forming a regiment, to be known and designated as the 'Union Regiment of Washington.'"

"2. Resolved, That we proceed immediately to the election of our company officers, the field officers to be elected by the regiment after it has been formed as aforesaid."

"3. Resolved, That we adopt as our uniform a jacket of Kentucky jean, and a glazed cap, of the plainest and cheapest material."

"4. Resolved, That it is the duty of the officers, who may be elected to command us, to commence immediately a proper system of drilling, and to impart to us all the military information they can between this and the fourth of March next."

"5. Resolved, That we mutually pledge to each other our sacred honor, promptly and implicitly to obey all the lawful commands of our officers, who may be elected by ourselves, as aforesaid, and to resist to the death, whenever it may be necessary, any disturbance of the public peace within the District of Columbia, and every unlawful invasion of our beloved city, from whatever section of the country it may come."

After reading the resolutions, he remarked that he had just handed them to a friend, and before he had time to say Jack Robinson, sixteen names had been enrolled thereon.

A voice. That's enough to commence on.

Gen. Carrington would say, in conclusion, that he did not want to fight under any one-horse flag, whether it was called a palmetto or anything else. If he fell, he would fall with his face to the enemy. They wanted five thousand names in a week. For a uniform, they only wanted a roundabout and a glazed cap.

Mr. J. G. McCutcheon was opposed to the roundabout system. The weather was too cold.

Gen. Carrington suggested that the uniform could be determined upon afterwards.

The vote being taken on the resolutions, they were unanimously adopted, there being not a single dissenting voice.

The large crowd then flocked to the desk of the Secretary, in order to record their names. Over two hundred names were recorded in a few moments; others deferred signing until the next meeting, as it was very difficult to get through the crowd for that purpose.

Mr. Bell moved to adjourn until to-morrow night. The movement might be more generally known by that time.

A voice. We can organize six companies here to-night.

A motion was made, that the company now go into an election of officers for the first company—Company A.

The motion was agreed to.

Nominations for Captain were then called for.

James E. Stewart was nominated.

A voice. I nominate Gen. Carrington.

Another voice. No; we want him for our Major.

Another voice. I object to Stewart. He don't belong to this ward. He lives on Eleventh street.

General Carrington was then unanimously elected as the Captain. The announcement was received with vociferous cheering, and cries of "speech," "speech," resounded from all sides.

Gen. Carrington then spoke as follows:

GENERAL CARRINGTON'S SPEECH.

Fellow soldiers, it is said to be somewhat against the rules of etiquette for a General to accept of the office of Captain, but you will find that I have enlisted as a private; and the honor which you have conferred upon me, I accept with pride and pleasure. [Applause.]

As a resident of Washington, as a resident of the third ward—the banner ward—as it has been the first boldly to proclaim her allegiance to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, I desire no higher or prouder title than to be their commander. [Applause.] A man ought not to speak of his own self, but, since you have elected me your Captain, fellow soldiers, you will pardon me for referring to one fact. I have in my possession at this time a sword, bearing upon it this inscription: "Presented to Edward C. Carrington by the City of Richmond." I have seen, fellow soldiers, some little service. Before the first gun was fired in Mexico, when the intelligence reached the State of Virginia that General Taylor was in danger, the city of Richmond raised a company of one hundred and fifty men. It was the first company raised in the United States of America. The Captain, or rather his father, for the Captain had no money at that time, uniformed the company at his own expense.

He came to the city of Washington, and tendered his services to the President of the United States. The Captain was then in the 20th year of his age. The Captain who raised that company is the humble individual who now addresses you. [Applause.] The company was discharged. Six months afterwards, a formal requisition was made upon the State of Virginia, and I organized another company of one hundred men. I led them to Mexico, and forty of them now sleep under the sods of a foreign soil. [Applause.]

I have been preaching and praying for peace and Union. I thank God that I was the first to raise my voice in the cause of my country when she was about to be engaged against a foreign foe. I have been preaching for peace and Union, when the people of this country desired to engage in civil war; but now, as I said before, that the star-spangled banner has been torn down and trampled in the dust, and my voice, if necessary, is for war. I intend to fight for the people of Washington, if necessary, in the cause of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. In my former remarks I said something about not recognizing any distinction between the people of the North and the South. You will pardon me, fellow soldiers, for saying why I do not. In the war of 1812, a young man who was born upon the soil of the Old Dominion, and who now sleeps in a Virginia grave, enlisted as Second Lieutenant of Dragoons. He received two bullets from the British guns, one of which he carried in his body to the grave. When he received the first wound, he was ordered from the field of battle by his commanding officer; but he refused to leave until he saw the British defeated and retire.

When he received the second wound, he fell upon the field, and was left weltering in his blood, and reported among the dead. But he was recovered and nursed by Northern men and Northern women. That man lived to be my companion, my father, and my friend. [Applause.] And shall I with this fact staring me in the face, and written upon my heart almost in letters of blood, be told that a man is my enemy because he happens to be born north of Mason and Dixon's line? I repeat, that the man in Massachusetts who is true to the Union and the country is as much my friend, my countryman, my brother, as the man who is born in Virginia, Florida, Alabama, or even South Carolina. [Laughter and applause.]

But I will not detain you any longer. Allow me to return you my sincere and cordial acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred upon me; and I shall endeavor to prove myself worthy of it. To prove myself worthy to command one hundred and eighty young Washingtonians, is an honor higher even in these days, than to be in the Senate of the United States. [Applause.]

Henry B. Curtis, James B. Shelcroft, and U. B. Ward, were then nominated for First Lieutenant. The vote resulted as follows: Shelcroft 50, Curtis 32, Ward 7.

Mr. Shelcroft was declared elected.

Mr. Benjamin Scrivener objected to the election. He declared that there had been illegal voting. [Sensation.]

Several voices. "Point them out."

Voice in a corner. "Why didn't you point them out when they voted?"

Mr. Scrivener had no objection to Mr. Shelcroft; he did not even know him; he only wanted to see a fair election.

Mr. Curtis here withdrew his name as a candidate.

A motion was made, and carried, that Mr. Shelcroft be declared the First Lieutenant of the company.

Mr. Scrivener. "Strike my name off that roll!"

A voice. "Very well; let her rip!"

Some one moved to declare the election unanimous, and it was opposed by only one dissenting voice.

Three enthusiastic cheers were here given for Mr. Shelcroft, accompanied by loud calls for a speech.

Some one observed that he had left the room, but he was soon seen making his way through the crowd, when the cheering was renewed.

Mr. Shelcroft then took the stand. He remarked that he could scarcely find language in which to express his thanks for the honor they had done him. He could not make them a speech; he was unaccustomed to speaking in public. But he hoped they would always be found fighting together under the stars and stripes.

Mr. J. B. Ward moved that Mr. Henry B. Curtis be declared elected as the Second Lieutenant. The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Curtis was declared duly elected.

In response to numerous calls, Mr. Curtis remarked that he would not state at this time what he would do. His actions would speak louder than words.

Mr. R. J. Bell then nominated Mr. U. B. Ward for Third Lieutenant.

Messrs. J. W. Hodgson and Samuel Kelly were also nominated.

A voice. Mr. Kelly belongs to the second ward.

Mr. Kelly stated that, as he lived in the second ward, he would prefer his name should not be used in this connection.

The vote was then taken, which resulted as follows: Ward, 65; Hodgson, 5. Mr. Ward was declared elected.

Three enthusiastic cheers were given for Mr. Ward, accompanied by the usual cries for a speech.

Mr. Ward rose. He desired to say that he would rather have been a high private in the ranks than an officer. He had an equal interest in the welfare of the city and country with them all, and he was willing to serve in any capacity they might assign to him. He hoped

never to see the stars and stripes trailing in the dust. [Loud applause.]

Mr. McFarland moved that the officers already elected should select the remaining officers.

The motion was lost.

Charles Bishop was then elected First Sergeant; James Murphy, Second Sergeant; Charles F. Matlock, Third Sergeant; J. Stewart, Fourth Sergeant; and Thomas Johnson, Ensign.

The meeting then adjourned.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—In the Board of Common Council, yesterday evening, Mr. Esby offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Fire Department to report a bill establishing a Steam Fire Department. This is a move in the right direction. Two steam engines on the ground at the late disastrous fire on Pennsylvania avenue, in which \$100,000 worth of property was destroyed, would more than have paid for themselves in the saving of property. Washington, we believe, is the only city of its size in the Union that is without steam fire engines.

BITE BY A DOG.—A young lad, son of a Mr. Ryan, residing near the Navy Yard, was severely bitten by a ferocious dog yesterday. The child's arms were considerably torn and lacerated by the teeth of the brute, which was afterwards shot.

PREPARING.—We learn that the initiatory steps towards the formation of a military company have been taken by the residents of the fifth ward. Some fifty or more names have already been enrolled.

GAS COMPANY DIRECTORS.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Washington Gas Company, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the present year: Messrs. G. W. Riggs, W. G. Freeman, and Fitzhugh Coyle, of this city, and Messrs. Gore and Rodgers, of Philadelphia, Pa.

A PATROL.—The merchants on Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, have organized and have now in operation a patrol for the prevention of incendiary fires. About forty-five men are enrolled, five of whom are on service nightly.

THE INFANTRY CONCERT.—This affair, which comes off at the Smithsonian on Thursday night, promises to be among the best concerts ever given in the city. As it is for so laudable an object, we have no doubt our citizens will extend a liberal patronage to it.

A SECESSION FLAG IN WASHINGTON.—We observed yesterday that there was a secession flag floating from Jones's old hotel, at the foot of Eleventh street. It was a humiliating sight for us to gaze upon, truly.

OFF ON A VISIT.—Delegates from the Washington Light Infantry and the National Rifles left here yesterday afternoon, to attend the ball of the Law Greys in Baltimore, which came off last night. They expect to return this afternoon. They will no doubt be well cared for in the Monumental city.

FIRE.—Yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, a stable on K street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets east, belonging to Mrs. Davis, was consumed by fire.

FOR THE UNION.—The employees in the Senate and House of Representatives, at a recent meeting, in view of the approaching crisis in affairs, resolved to form themselves into a military company, to aid, if necessary, in the defence of the Federal Metropolis. The command of the company was tendered to Y. P. Page, Esq., who, we learn, has accepted it.

ROBBERY AND ARSON.—The residence of Mr. George R. Wilson, at the corner of Eighth and E streets east, was entered on Saturday night last, by forcing open a back window-shutter, and robbed of \$92 in money, a gold medallion and pencil, a pair of old-fashioned silver sugar tongs, a large silver fish knife, and other small articles, which were in a bureau, in the front room, on the second floor. The bureau was broken open, and pieces of it scattered about the building, after taking off all they could lay their hands on, attempted to set fire to the building, by gathering in a heap some loose papers, among which were deeds and an insurance policy, and also portions of the broken bureau, and then setting fire to it, which seems to have been smothered by throwing on it a heavy piece of cotton.

A colored man, living in the neighborhood, by the name of Mike Shiner, and his wife, were arrested on suspicion, but, his premises being examined, and nothing found, and no evidence of guilt appearing against him, he was released.

What makes the affair worse is, that Mr. Wilson loses all the money he had, and has just been thrown out of employment by the closing up of Ellis's foundry, of which he was foreman. This same gentleman, who is a Republican, had his house much damaged lately by a lawless mob of political opponents.

A CORRECTION.—Our attention has been called to the fact, that in our report of the proceedings of the Republican Association, held last Thursday evening, we did injustice to the German Association, in stating that their President gave notice that they therewith withdrew from the parent Association. This was not the case. Mr. Krzyzanowski merely gave notice, that if the German Association were to have but one-fiftieth representation in the Executive Committee, they should send in a resolution at the next meeting, thanking the Association for favors received, and informing them that the German Association would withdraw from any further intercourse with the parent Association.

LECTURE AT THE SMITHSONIAN.—Professor Fairman Rogers delivered another lecture last night at the Smithsonian, on "Roads and Bridges." A large audience was in attendance, and the lecture was a very interesting one.

AN ARREST.—James Alston, who, it will be remembered, stabbed a young man by the name of Gustavus Norton, a short time since, in the vicinity of Rock Creek, was arrested on Saturday last by Officer Irvin. He was then committed to jail. He was subsequently admitted to bail for a further examination.

CIRCUIT COURT.—This court met yesterday, but, as there was no case ready, they adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

REVIEW OF THE POLICE.—The police assembled in front of the City Hall yesterday morning, as is customary on the first Monday of every month, and were reviewed by the Mayor and Chief of Police. If they only behaved as well as they looked, it would do very well!

A PARALYTIC STROKE